THE HICKMAN COURIER.

HICKMAN, KY.,

FRIDAY, : : : : FEB. 5, 1892.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce M. D. JOHNSON as a candidate for Sheriff of Fulton county, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce W. A. SHUCK as a candidate for Sheriff of Fulton county at the ensuing election, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

SPURGEON, the great Baptist preacher, and probably the greatest pulpit speaker of the world, died in London Monday.

THE bill in the Legislature regulating the property rights of married women has been made a special order for Thursday.

REPRESENTATIVE DAVIS, from Kansas, wants a public building in every town of 3,000 population, to be paid for by issuing Treasury notes not exceeding $100,000,000 a year.

THE proposed amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people is favored by the House Committee on Elections.

THE joint legislative committee sent to Eddyville will not recommend that the branch penitentiary be turned into a house of reform. They intimate it is not fit for any use.

THE South pays $40,000,000 for pensions to Northern soldiers, and $40,000,000 as a tax to Northern woolen manufacturers. This $80,000,000 if kept at home would build up the waste places.

OUT of seventy two professors at Harvard University, probably the most noted University of learning in the United States, only two are Republicans. Verily education openeth a man's eyes.

AT its meeting in Louisville Friday evening the republican state central committee decided to hold its state convention on March 30. The purpose, of course, is to select delegates to the national convention.

THE decision of the Supreme Court, declaring the right of Jas. E. Boyd to hold the office of Governor, to which the Democrats of Nebraska elected him, was rendered Monday, reversing the decision of the Nebraska Supreme Court.

IT took Mr. Harrison three days to lay Chili's apology before the country, yet he allowed Chili only four days in which to draft her apology, including a Sunday, and a day or two when President Montt was away from the seat of government.

AT a special election held in Lamar, Iowa, last week, to elect a Representative as successor to M. G. Mills, resigned, the Republicans and Alliance did not put a ticket in the field, and the Democratic nominee was elected without opposition. Have politics come to this pass in the once Gibralter Republican State of Iowa.

ATTORNEY-GEN'L HENDRICKS has been rendering opinions recently about certain provisions of the new constitution, and the latest decision rendered is that the Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, Cloak-room Keeper and Messengers of the Senate and House are not officers of the State but employes of the General Assembly. The question sprung from some information desired as to whether certain employes of either House could, under the provisions of the new constitution, accept and use railroad passes.

WASHINGTON'S birthday is celebrated in Texas in a way that Washington himself would heartily approve. The 22d of February is by law set apart as Arbor Day. The Governor has recently issued his proclamation requesting that the day be generally observed and especially recommending teachers and school officers and all other public officers to utilize the day in "planting forest, shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery to be the object of their future attention for the benefit and adornment of the public grounds, highways, streets and waste places throughout the State."

A BILL has been introduced in the lower House of the Legislature authorizing that the Secretary of State and Attorney General constitute a committee whose duties it shall be to monthly examine and investigate into the accounts of the Treasurer and Auditor of the State, said work to be done between the first and tenth of every month, and a report made to the Governor not later than by the 15th of each month, unless in a case of a discrepancy, which shall be made forthwith. For their services they are allowed $30 each per month. The bill was offered by the Representative from McCracken county, and will probably become a law.

GOV. BOIES, of Iowa, at his inauguration, a short time ago, laid down a platform for his administration that every Democrat can endorse. "We legislate too much," was his remark in opening his address, and then he proceeded to arraign the prohibitory laws of the State as having failed of their purpose, being disregarded by entire communities, otherwise law abiding, and making crimes of acts regarded as innocent by the best people of the civilized world. He insisted that the people, in at least two gubernatorial elections, had repudiated prohibition, and urged immediate repeal as the duty of both parties. He recommended the passage of the Australian ballot law; urged care and caution in dealing with corporations; advised reform in assessment and taxation, and closed with an earnest appeal for patriotic and non-partisan legislation.

Dr. Singletary.

the District lecturer for the Farmers' Alliance, addressed a number of citizens at the court house, Tuesday night, on the objects and principles of the Alliance. He spoke under great disadvantage, being very hoarse, but it was clear to all that under favorable circumstances he was a fluent and easy talker, and earnest in his convictions.

His speech was chiefly directed to the financial distress of the country, and the remedy he thought was for the Government to issue all the money needed, he contending that the stamp of the Government made a paper dollar as good as a gold dollar. His line of argument was against National Banks as banks of issue, and that the Government was as well justified in giving out greenbacks on land security as in authorizing bankers to issue National bank money hypothecated on or secured by U. S. bonds. He attributed all the financial distress which had and to now exist to legislation made by Congress since 1863-66, incidentally mentioning the national bank act of 1863, and then charged that the Republican and Democratic parties were responsible for these laws; but the Doctor neglected to state the fact, well known to himself, which is the fact, that the Democratic party, no year since the dates cited, has had the power to make a National law, and, therefore, is not responsible for any of the laws of which he complains; and that he and the Alliance have learned their opposition to most of such laws through the teachings of the Democratic party, and that therein some of them are now engaged in traducing the political parent that gave them birth and nursed them up to several years since.

Dr. Singletary is the most outspoken fiat money man we have heard for years, for, judged by this short talk, he favors a free and unlimited coinage of greenbacks, and holds that the Government stamp is all that is necessary to make a paper note good money. If the Government's stamp is all that is needed to make paper good money, why ask the farmers to mortgage their lands, or the products of their fields, to secure it? Why not let the Government buy the farmers' products direct, and pay him for it in paper money? The answer to this last question is, that the Government would have to ship these products to foreign countries, and sell them in these foreign markets where prices are fixed by gold money, (and in some silver money) and thus the Government lose the difference between the gold price there and the paper price at home. In such trading the blindest can see that this, the richest government on earth, would soon become bankrupt, and unable to pay her balances in Europe, which would have to be paid in metal money. If buying with inflated home paper money, and selling at foreign metal prices, would ruin the Government itself, is it not plain to be seen that trading on the same conditions would prove equally disastrous to the people, individually and collectively. No one nation can arbitrarily fix the value of that which it may be pleased to call money, but all other nations, the world, must, and does unite in doing it. Our country does and will always sell millions of dollars yearly to other countries, and for it we do and always will get the prices fixed by money of the world, and in return our people buy millions of dollars yearly from foreign countries of such things as we need or want and pay it at metal prices.

The Confederate Government stamped millions of dollars of paper money, and years before that government collapsed it took several hundred dollars to buy a decent coat. That same government put its stamp upon some gold, and those gold pieces were worth as much, and more, when the government collapsed as the day it was stamped. Why? Because the demand of the business world needed that gold to recoin into money, and it neither wanted or needed that old Confederate paper.

An individual's paper is good to the extent of his honor and ability to pay, and the Government's paper is largely to be judged by the same standard, the difference being that the Government can compel its own citizens to take its paper in ordinary transactions at law, but it cannot compel citizens of other countries to sell their products or property for it.

The Democrats prefer greenbacks to gray-backs, and they hold that the money in circulation should be increased according to the increased business interests and demands, but they do hold that this should be limited by the needs of trade and commerce.

"C. C. C. Certain Chill Cure holds no middle rank, but is at the front. It is pleasant to take and guaranteed to cure Chills and Fever. Sold by C. A. Holcombe.

Humbug Politics.

Now that the "cruel war" with Chili is over, the thought of the country has subsided into the conclusion that the bulk and body of it was the merest politics, and that there never was much, if any, reality in all this Chilian war talk and excitement.

What the American politician will not do for party advantage is beyond the conception of man until the emergency presents the opportunity, but it would be a great pride to the people in general to be able to feel and believe that at all times the President of the United States, because of his position, was above such political scheming. But the facts in the Chilian matter convict President Harrison of prostituting his great office to aid his party, and that in so grave and serious a matter as war.

That is to say, the President sent to Congress his war message, calculated to arouse the pride and indignation of Congress, the war making power, setting forth our Government's ultimatum, the refusal of which meant war, without waiting a decent length of time for Chili to answer yes or no.

Indeed, the proof is pretty clear that Chili's answer, conceding everything the United States demanded, was in possession of our Government at the time President Harrison sent in his war inflammatory message.

But whether Chili's answer was actually in our possession or not, (at best there was only a few hours difference,) it seems to practical, common sense people that in decency the President ought to have waited a reasonable time for such answer before resorting to the terrible responsibility of a war message. If trouble existed between two individuals, and one was to make written demands upon the other by which he had to explain or fight, and without waiting for an answer, the challenging party should publish to the world his charges and demands, all men would hold that such a one was acting unfairly if not cowardly. This is precisely the conduct of President Harrison toward Chili, and as he acted in the name of the people he thus placed our Government in the attitude of acting unfairly toward little Chili.

The United States is one of the strongest Governments in the world, and Chili is one of the weakest, and for this reason the civilized world will look more severely upon any harsh or bullying demands upon our part. However, if Chili was actually guilty of a national offense, notwithstanding her weakness, she should no more be excused for an insult than one of the strongest nations, but what fair minded people will all say is, that Chili should have been accorded a fair chance and reasonable time to make the amends demanded, before the head of this great nation gave out so much bullying war talk.

THE New York State Committee has called the Democratic State Convention to meet Feb. 22nd. Heretofore it has never been called earlier than April or May. It is claimed to be in the interest of Hill, and that the Cleveland men are kicking, preparing to hold a separate Convention. So New York Democrats are getting up their split just in time for the Presidential election, which helps to convince the COURIER that the Democrats might do better to go West for our nominee for President.

MR. CARLISLE'S CANDIDACY.

Mr. Harry Sommers, editor of the Elizabethtown News, writes to his paper, from Washington, the following in regard to Mr. Carlisle's candidacy for President:

"There seems to be no doubt here that Mr. Carlisle is a full fledged candidate for President. His candidacy grows out of two things. One is that the West and South are getting very tired of going to New York for their nominee, and a determination on the part of a great many leaders from those sections to leave New York out this time and nominate at Chicago a Western man. This fact will bring Mr. Carlisle to the front, as he is not only quite popular in the West and South, but is recognized as the brainiest Democrat in the party. The other is that it is conceded by everybody that Mr. Cleveland will not be a candidate, and as his following, is made up of the most pronounced tariff reformers it is urged that his strength will very naturally center on Mr. Carlisle as, next to the ex-President, the great leader on that issue. Of course there will be objections urged against the Kentucky Senator, and perhaps insurmountable ones, but he is unquestionably in the fight to stay to the finish.

BRO. WARREN, of the Hickman Courier, thinks the man who defeats Capt. Stone will be the next Congressman from this district. Bro. Warren is usually correct, and might have added: "It can't be did."—Fulton Faltonian.

Bro. Starks, it can and will be did, and don't you forget it.—Mayfield Monitor.

Young Enough to Wait.

Senator David B. Hill, of New York, to a newspaper correspondent, is reported as saying: "I don't want the nomination for President this year; I am young enough to wait."

The New York World says that "Ex-President Cleveland has determined not to allow his name to go before the National Convention, and no influences can change his determination."

So, after all, these two great leaders may not be in it, and the united Democracy will go to victory under the leadership of Campbell, of Ohio, or some Western man.

Cleveland for Stone.

"Savoyard," one of the ablest of all the Washington correspondents, writing to the Courier-Journal of the characteristics and abilities of the Kentucky Congressmen, quotes the following conversation with ex-President Cleveland as to Mr. Stone:

Said he, when discussing the one-legged ex-Confederate from the Gibraltar District: "I never look into that big man's brown eyes without feeling that I could trust him, and it would be more painful for me to deny him a thing he had his heart set upon than to deny any other Senator or member. Not that I pity him for his loss of a limb; he is above that; but because those clear, honest, gentle eyes inspire confidence and affection." Stone is a man to make friendships wherever he goes, and perhaps he is as slow to anger as any man living, but aside from his gallantry on the battlefield, he has shown, at least on one occasion in his political career, that the tenderest are the bravest. But he is not a man of strife, and his life illustrates that

"Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

WORLD'S FAIR APPOINTMENTS.

From Courier-Journal.

There has been a number of inquiries received at the Commercial Club relative to the personnel of the Executive Committee chosen by the recent World's Fair conference in this city. The list appears to have got badly mixed, and has not yet been printed correctly. The following are the appointments and the organization:

First District, J. R. Puryear, Paducah; Second District, D. L. Adair, Hawesville; Third District, N. L. Howard, Morganfield; Fourth District, W. I. Samuels, Bardstown; Fifth District, C. H. Shackleton, Louisville; Sixth District, Harvy Myers, Covington; Seventh District, Wilbur R. Smith, Lexington; Eighth District, Judge J. W. Hughes, Harrodsburg; Ninth District, W. M. Moore, Cynthiana; Tenth District, J. B. Hannah, Pleasant Hook; Eleventh District, [illegible] K. Rawlings, Barbourville.

State at large—Hon. E. J. McDermott, Louisville; H. C. McDowell, Lexington; A. H. Stewart, Prestonsburg; George Warren, Hickman.

Organization—E. J. McDermott, President; A. H. Stewart, First Vice-President; Wilbur R. Smith, Second Vice-President; Lucien Adkins, Secretary.

WORLD'S FAIR APPROPRIATION.

The Owingsville Outlook says that Kentucky disgraced herself in 1876 by the miserable pittance she made as an offering to the Philadelphia Exposition. What does she propose to do for the World's Fair? There is not a State in the Union with greater natural resources than Kentucky, but how will the world at large ever know this unless the State makes the proper appropriation for a good display at the World's Fair?

A SINNER'S DREAM.

A certain Republican politician one night dreamed that he died and passed on his journey to another world. At first there was but a single road, but after a long distance it forked, and standing there as a sort of guideboard was an angel, who inquired the name of the traveler, and upon receiving this information, the angel consulted his directory and finding divers black marks and memoranda bade the pilgrim take the left hand road. After traveling some distance the politician arrived at the abode of his satanic majesty, who, while according him a royal welcome, apologetically remarked that he had arrived a little sooner than expected, therefore would he look about the diggings for a season while his apartments were put in order? In compliance with the request the politician followed a guide about and witnessed the roasting and squirming of a job lot of fellows in a very hot quarter. Inquiring who they were he was answered that they were the monopolists who originated the tariff to protect home industries. In another apartment were found a lot of preachers who had prayed for temperance and voted the Republican ticket. A little further on they came to a room not so hot, where a string of fellows were hanging up by the heels by means of binder twine. In astonishment the politician asked the meaning of the strange sight, whereupon the assistant devil replied: "Oh! they are farmers who believed in a high tariff; they are so darned green they won't burn; we have to hang them up by the heels for a few months to dry 'em out."

"IF I owned Texas and Hades," said Phil. Sheridan, "I would rent out Texas and live in Hades." "Mighty right you are," replied the Brazos Bugle. "D—— a man who doesn't stand up for his own country!"—Louisville Times.

Why Stick to Tariff Reform.

That the people of the United States are with the Democratic party on the issue of reducing tariff taxation, is evidenced by the facts that

5,534,401 voters voted for Grover Cleveland in 1888 on this issue—a plurality of more than 100,000.

The white voters, the learning, intelligence and wealth of the country, gave him more than one million majority.

Some charge that the strength of the Democratic party is chiefly in the South, but the actual figures show that Cleveland received 3,600,000 votes in the Northern States.

The six New England States gave him 355,000.

The Central States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware—the seat of manufactories and commerce, gave him 1,200,000.

The Western States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan cast for him 1,300,000.

The Pacific States 155,000.

And yet in the face of this tremendous enforsement by the majority of the voters of the United States, there are those claiming to be our friends who want to change the issue, and some who want to go off after a new party.

SO SAY WE ALL.

The Mayfield Monitor says: We are glad to note that State Senator George is taking front rank in all the proceedings of the Senate. He is a fine parliamentarian, and, altogether, one of the best equipped legislators of either branch of the General Assembly. He thoroughly demonstrated the fact, in his canvass last summer, that he was one of the best campaign speakers in this end of the State, and it was sensibly felt by the Democratic party. He has as little demagoguery about him as any man who runs for office. In short, he is a bold, able defender and enunciator of principles he conceives to be correct, is a student, and therefore constantly growing. The First District is proud of him, and we are going to send him up higher before many moons.

Ninety-nine or Nine Hundred and Ninety-nine Years.

The reason for the use of the odd term in leases, 999 years or 99 years, is given in the New York *Journal of Commerce*. Lessees and mortgagees in possession of real estate for 100 or 1,000 years demised the same at an annual rental, retaining a reversion for the last year of the original term.

The object of this was an unwillingness on the part of the under tenant to become bound to the performance of the covenants contained in the original grant; and also, the importance to the lessor of a reversionary interest; without which, under the old English practice, he could not recover his rent by distress.

Sometimes this reversion was only for three days or even for one day, but usually in long terms the last year was retained. Out of this came the popular notion that the law provided this restraint, and hence leases were made for 99 or 999 years, when there was no reason whatever for any such odd period of time.

In England there was, in special cases, a restraint on corporations or ecclesiastical persons, prohibiting the demise of lands belonging to them to the impoverishment of their successors, for a term beyond 100 years, and such leases were made for 99 years. There is no such restriction in this State.

Cost of a Circus.

If you have any idea of going into the circus business, know ye that as even $60,000 will buy 100 work and ring horses, twenty-nine ponies, five elephants, five royal Bengal tigers, eight hyenas, two lionesses and three cubs, one lion, one jaguar, five panthers, one cland, two peccaries, one hartebeest, two antelopes, one llama, one sacred cow, one elk, one zebra, one camel, one emu, together with sixteen cages for animals in which such animals are kept, three cages for birds and small animals, two tableau cars, two railroad cars, one band wagon, one small chariot, one dragon chariot, one ticket wagon, six truck wagons, eight circus wagons, nine circus tents, with seats, and clothing for five sleeping cars.

JOSEPH KEARNEY's ingenious plan to make money, in Philadelphia, was to tell mothers that their sons had been horribly mangled, and ask for a few dollars in haste to buy medicine. The trick was successful in several instances. Then he boldly went to a woman with the false news that her son's body would arrive on a certain train, with $5 due for delivery. She had heard of him, and he was arrested.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look, if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at C. A. Holcombe's Drugstore, 50c. per bottle.

THE "Twice-a-Week" ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC is the best and most complete national news journal published in the United States. It has obtained and holds its present immense circulation solely upon its intrinsic and substantial merits as a newspaper, and offers no snide prize or guessing schemes, to tempt subscriptions. In the general and usual features of the big weekly papers, it challenges comparison with the best, besides its strikingly original features, of which no weekly can boast. It is issued twice every week, making it, in effect, a semi-weekly for only one dollar a year. It has recently been enlarged and gives to every subscriber, from fourteen to sixteen pages, of seven columns each, every week. It is issued in five separate editions—one especially for Missouri, another for Illinois, another for Texas, another for Arkansas and Kansas, and still another for the rest of the country. It has a special Tariff Department, edited by Hon. W. L. Wilson, M. C., with contributions from other distinguished Democratic leaders. It is, beyond comparison, the biggest and cheapest and the best paper published. Subscribe now, and get it until after the Presidential election of November next. It will be indispensable during the exciting political campaign of 1892. Send one dollar for a year's subscription, or address, for free sample copy, THE REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo.

Typhoid Makes the Dumb Speak.

MURRAY, KY., Jan. 31.—Eight months ago in the Eastern portion of this county, a ten-year-old boy of Manuel Knight, while apparently enjoying good health, became speechless, and from that day to last Saturday was never able to utter a word. About the middle of last week he was taken ill with typhoid fever, and on Saturday last his voice returned to him and he can now talk as well as ever.

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FAIR WARNING!

All persons indebted to the late firm of MUSE & SHAW, or the undersigned, by note or account, previous to the year 1891, are respectfully notified to come forward and settle, or the claims will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

M. B. SHAW.

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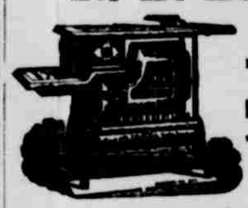

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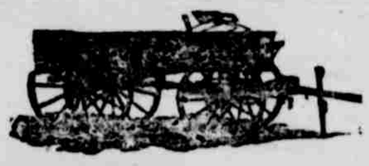

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